

The Herald and News

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Progress?

By BILL JENKINS
The pen may be mightier than the sword but it begins to appear that any future battles are going to be fought through the medium of television instead.

Not too long ago we were complaining bitterly in this column that civilization had already gobbled up too much of the world and making a gloomy prediction that what with portable radios already here it wouldn't be long before a portable television set came along.

Well, it's happened. In one of the dearest news releases to come across this desk in many a moon I have been informed that Motorola TV will introduce, early in 1959, a small, lightweight, transistorized, cordless television set based on a new battery produced by Gulton Industries.

According to the blurb this battery is non-gassing, has a life expectancy of 20 years and is... a nickel cadmium battery consisting of carbonyl nickel powder sintered to a perforated steel strip... insuring both rigidity and permanence of a porous shape in the sintered powder form. The battery can be recharged simply by plugging the set into a wall socket overnight.

No longer will the average American have to do without his late, late horror movie simply because he had a desire to go out and park under the moon and listen to the frogs.

The local lovers' lanes in the country will take on the aspect of a convention of electrical engineers and there won't really be any reason for Johnny to read.

In fact the thing may change the entire face of the world as we know it now.

If we can have portable TV sets why not go the whole route and build 'em in every size? I can see the day coming when highway signs will no longer be painted boards but living screens. Imagine a 60-foot screen at the curve advertising the blended filtered filter in your deionized cigarette? Even the states may do away with their tired old sharp-curve signs and substitute snappy television scenes of bloody wrecks that occurred when a car exceeded the speed limit.

Restaurants will no longer have to pin a typewritten copy of the day's menu in the window. They can have a televised picture of the actual procedures of cooking going. I suppose in time we will have not only portable color television but a set that will exude odors as well. With such a contraption a man could really push even beef hash with yesterday's chicken gravy.

As a matter of fact, if we keep on with television long enough we may even do away with the written language and go back to writing with pictures.

Like the stone age men did. In fact, if the archeologists keep at it long enough and dig down deep enough under all those old dinosaur bones and Cro-magnon man skeletons they may find remnants of Pleistocene television sets.

Maybe we aren't so smart after all. But one thing is certain. No effort will be spared to see that we not only have two chickens in every garage and a cork in every pot but a spare picture tube in every wall.

Dick Powell
By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — "I don't believe in drifting," said Dick Powell, "and my only wish is that I'd been born smarter."

"Looking back on my career, it seems like I was always fighting to get out of one thing and into another. I was always restless, and I still am."

A man with a deceptively east-going air, Powell, now a kind of strolling Ft. Knox, has had a number of careers in his rise from saxophone player to top status as a movie and TV producer-director.

But even in his lean days Powell had a sturdy independence. He recalled that 30 years ago, as a young unknown theater actor, he turned down a chance to play opposite a promising actress. The actress was Janet Gaynor. The picture was "Seventh Heaven," and it made a star of Charles Farrell, who took the role Powell rejected.

"But I still think I was right," said Dick. "I wasn't quite ready for it."

Powell later fought and won the right to play tough guy roles after he starred in 35 musicals in 13 years, the memory of which still depresses him.

The slender honor from Moun-

tain View, Ark., is busier than ever. He will help supervise the filming of 150 television shows and he still has four full-length pictures to produce and direct under a contract with 20th Century-Fox.

What has been his biggest problem in adapting to his new career as a producer? Powell grinned wryly at his wife, actress June Allyson.

"It's trying to sell an actor on the idea that a proposed role is just right for him. I don't know why that's so difficult for me. After all, I was sold the same way dozens and dozens of times when I was an actor," he replied.

"I'm not exactly the promoting type of producer. I hate to put pressure on people, but sometimes you have to."

"But there's no greater satisfaction than taking a story and turning it into a completed picture. It's far more satisfying than just acting."

"People think Richard's a lot tougher and more practical than he really is," said June, who knows firsthand and says she acts as his secretary when they're traveling. "Underneath, he's a softie."

They relax with their children on a 50-acre ranch that lies within the city limits of Los Angeles. Dick still likes to play his saxophone, but most of his singing now is confined to bathroom arias.

Industrial Atom
By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—With American nuclear submarines making headlines on both sides of the Atlantic today, industry is stepping up its interest in the atom on the front.

Some commercial nuclear power plants already are in operation and others are being built. And nuclear research reactors are operating at various points from one side of the nation to the other. Still more are being installed.

An operating nuclear research reactor built by Atomic International, a division of North American Aviation, is being set up in Geneva for the second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, opening next week.

Six 10-watt nuclear research reactors are being built by that company at Canoga Park, Calif., for use by educational institutions and industrial research laboratories.

Curtiss-Wright has a general purpose nuclear installation at its research development center at Quehanna, Pa., offering laboratory and radiation services for industry.

It is building a reactor at Watertown, Mass., for the U.S. Army to test an atomic food irradiator. The aim is to process foods so that they may be kept fresh under field conditions for the military forces.

North American built a research reactor for Armour Research Foundation of Chicago. And American Machine and Foundry supplied one for Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio.

General Electric is negotiating with Washington State College at Pullman, Wash., for a research reactor.

In the field of atomic power plants, Westinghouse Electric will complete one in 1960 at Rowe, Mass., for the Yankee Atomic Electric Co., using experience gained in the plant in operation at Shippingport, Pa. It has under way a study with the Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Power Associates to find the type of reactor best suited to the group's needs.

North American Aviation will complete in 1961 nuclear power

plants at Piqua, Ohio, and Hallam, Neb. And it has a research and development program under way on an advanced epithelial thorium reactor for the Southwest Atomic Energy Associates, representing 15 electric utility companies in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

General Electric expect to have a 180,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant ready in two years for Commonwealth Edison near Chicago. It will build a nuclear steam supply system at Eureka, Calif., for Pacific Gas & Electric. The utility will also use power generated at GE's Vallecitos nuclear laboratory in California, which will be completed this fall.

Expense has been the chief deterrent to rapid civilian use of the atom. Conventional power utilities see the day far off when nuclear power will be competitive. But starts are multiplying.

Hay Fever
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
Written for NEA Service

Millions of people suffer from some kind of allergy. Simply defined, allergy may be called an increased or abnormal sensitivity to some substance which is foreign to the human body.

The offender may be inhaled in the form of pollen from the air, taken into the body as food or medicine. Or it may be a contact agent, such as weeds, dandruff or lacquer.

A normal person does not react to the foreign substance. The allergic person may show any one of several unpleasant responses.

Today I shall discuss the most common form of allergy, which is known as hay fever. Actually, it does not produce fever and rarely comes from hay.

The most serious form of hay fever is usually that which comes in the late summer or early fall and is the result of allergy to the pollen of the common ragweed.

There are other kinds of hay fever which generally come at different times of the year and result from tree, grass, flower or other pollens.

Probably still the best procedure for a person with severe hay fever is to find out by skin testing which pollen is responsible and to receive injections of diluted extracts of these pollens far in advance of the "season." This is called desensitization, and often brings full or partial relief.

When a person is susceptible to severe ragweed hay fever and has not taken the shots, or does not get sufficient relief from them, the season is looked forward to as a time of misery. Many seek some area where ragweed is absent, or present only in small quantities. In North America there are many such regions.

However, for such people who have to stay put in an area where ragweed pollen is plentiful, there are improved measures of relief. One of these is air conditioning, particularly if cooling is combined with washing or filtering the air.

Modern drugs are helpful. Those which have the most dramatic effects are the antihistamines. These are taken by mouth. They often bring striking improvement of symptoms for several hours at a time.

But it is hard to choose which one to use since there are so many. Some work best for some people, while other persons do better with a different preparation. Furthermore, some people are made sleepy by these drugs, and this can be dangerous.

Many sufferers are considerably helped by taking weak doses of pollen extract every day or so during the season, even if they

have not had injections before. By one means or another, it is possible for most victims of ragweed hay fever today to get a good deal of relief.

Associations
By DAN RAPOPORT
United Press International
The Washington phone book has a category titled "Associations." Under that title are listed approximately 960 names—from A-A-A, the American Automobile Association, to the Zionist organization. The list includes 220 outfits which carry the name "national," and only a few of the entire 960 are local.

Generally speaking, the associations can be broken down into five major categories—political, trade, veterans, services and a catch-all we might as well label "miscellaneous." The veterans alone have 15 separate organizations representing them in the capital. There are another 14 organizations concerning themselves with active and retired personnel of the armed forces.

Some of the names are misleading. There's the Handwriting Foundation, for example, which is not a school for graphologists. The Handwriting Foundation is a public relations concern representing manufacturers of fountain pens and mechanical pencils.

The National Anti-Dumping Committee has nothing to do with trash disposal. It's concerned with the so-called dumping of foreign-made goods on the American market.

The various political and semi-political organizations range from an outfit called "For America"—it likes conservative candidates—to the big national committees of the two major parties.

Then in our miscellaneous category we find the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, an alliance of all the various nationality groups sprinkled throughout the United States. It considers itself so non-political it has refused membership to congressmen who wanted to join.

But most of Washington organizations have at least indirect political goals, many of them are frankly and openly lobbying outfits. One of their officials describes them in this way:

"The only reason we're here is because the guy against us."

Divorees
By DOROTHY ROE
Associated Press Women's Editor
Maybe your husband makes you so mad sometimes that you could cheerfully belt him one—but think twice before you rush out to get a divorce. Think what life would be like without him.

"Divorees are the unhappiest women in the world," says Frances Sider, who won both fame and fortune as a sportswear designer in New York before she decided to get a divorce, shut up shop and moved to Miami to start a new business and a new life. "I know, because I am one. And I watch the others, down in that playtime merry-go-round of Florida."

I was married for 25 years before I gave up. Suddenly I found myself a single woman, with a half-grown daughter. Times and customs had changed since my childhood days. I didn't understand the new pattern and the new ways, and I found I didn't want to.

"When I first introduced in Miami my friends kept introducing eligible men, but I didn't know how to talk to them. You lose practice at flirting after 25 years. I was embarrassed and miserable and wanted nothing so much as to get back home, alone, with only my daughter to talk to."

Since her Miami sojourn, Mrs. Sider has started a new sportswear business there, designating bathing suits and resort clothes on the spot, selling to stores around the country as well as in Florida. She is busy, successful, smart and good-looking.

"And I've never been lonelier in my life," says she. "Besides that, I worry about my daughter. I feel inadequate when she has problems. I keep thinking that her father should be there to help make decisions, and to advise her."

Quotes
United Press International
LOS ANGELES — FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, on what he called America's low regard for law and order:

"The moral fibre of the nation is growing weaker, not stronger, at this most crucial period in world history."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Superintendent of Schools Virgil T. Blossom, on why no Negroes tried to enter all-white Hall High School, as they are this year:

"Because I didn't go out seeking them."

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Haulo

Y-L GAS

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8-26

Mice Exist In 'Space'

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — Two dwarf mice from Texas lived for 37 days in an imitation space chamber on oxygen produced by green algae. It was reported today.

The mice are still alive and well, but the method of providing their oxygen isn't practical—at least at present—for any space project involving man, the report said.

The mice were provided with everything they needed to exist in their space capsule—food, water and oxygen.

Their "space ship" was a small, tightly sealed chamber in a University of Texas laboratory, closely watched by Dr. Jack Myers and his assistant, research scientist Ruth Doney.

If man does get into space, he'll need at least 600 quarts of oxygen a day to survive, Dr. Myers said. But the very weight of the oxygen provision in tanks for several days flight would be prohibitive.

Perhaps sometime in the future the use of green algae to recycle the oxygen supply might be practical. The algae consume carbon dioxide and turn out oxygen.

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Iraq Pressured To Ease Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States is pressing Iraq's revolutionary government to ease restrictions on American diplomats in Baghdad.

Iraq's attitude on this will be viewed as a clue to the sincerity of its pledge to seek friendly relations with the United States.

Diplomatic officials who reported this said reopening of the U.S. information office, shut down since the revolt exploded six weeks ago, is one of the steps the new regime has been asked to take.

The State Department also is urging Iraq to end half a dozen other annoying restrictions hampering the work of diplomats both in the U. S. Embassy and in American consulates.

These restrictions, officials said, are not viewed as a deliberate campaign of harassment at this time. Rather, they are looked on as being the result of confusion and overzealous supervision evident since the July 14 change in government.

To back up its pledge of friendship, the Iraq government is being asked to:

1. Restore normal phone service for the U. S. Embassy. At present the embassy is reported to have only two lines whereas it formerly had 10.
2. Allow coded diplomatic messages to be sent between the American Embassy and U. S. consulates at Basra and Kirkuk.
3. Permit full access by American military advisers to their office, which has been closed since the revolt.
4. Stop delaying diplomatic pouches sent to and from the United States.
5. Make certain Iraq soldiers guarding the embassy allow full, quick access to it by U. S. diplomats as well as Iraqi nationals employed by it.
6. Return a Jeep belonging to two American Marines who were arrested while watching an oil fire in Baghdad. The men were freed after three days but their vehicle is still being held.

The State Department also is unhappy about some bitter anti-American propaganda broadcast by Radio Baghdad. The official Iraq government station has given considerable attention to charges that the United States plotted to stir up revolt in neighboring Syria.

This 25-man mission helped train the Iraq army in the use of American weapons before the revolt. At present U. S. officers are allowed access to their headquarters only if escorted by an Iraqi officer.

At one point, some employees were stopped and searched on entering and leaving but this practice evidently has tapered off.

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